

Northward Range of *Ammodramus lecontei*.— On May 22, 1908, I saw two Leconte Sparrows on a low marshy flat in the delta of the Athabasca River, on the south side of Lake Athabasca, opposite Fort Chipewyan. Tried for some time to flush a bird, and finally, hearing a faint squeaking in the dry dead grass, rushed noisily forward, and succeeded in scaring one male up on a dead stump and shooting it. I considered this to be rather far north for this species, until I saw a specimen collected by Mr. Harry W. Jones, at Hay River, at the western end of Great Slave Lake, June 23, 1908.—R. M. ANDERSON, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City*.

Correction.— Dr. Charles W. Townsend has called my attention to the fact that there are two previous records of lark sparrows at Ipswich, Mass., — one shot by him Aug. 21, 1904, one seen by him Aug. 12, 1905 — making our bird of August 28, 1908 (*Auk*, XXV, p. 476) the third instead of the second record, as I thought.—LIDIAN E. BRIDGE and E. D. BOARDMAN, *West Medford, Mass.*

Breeding of *Dendroica striata* at Great Slave Lake.— June 24, 1908, while crossing the burned over area on the high rocky center of Moose Island, near Fort Resolution, I stepped across a small dead spruce lying on the ground, and a small plainly colored bird darted from the mass of tall dead grass which surrounded the trunk of the fallen tree. The bird disappeared in the underbrush at once without uttering a sound. Concealing myself, I waited about twenty minutes and the bird stealthily approached the nest hopping from bush to bush, occasionally uttering a sharp, nervous *tsip* like the alarm note of the Junco. The bird proved to be a female Black-poll Warbler. The nest was placed directly on the ground in the middle of a clump of tall grasses, immediately underneath a small, fallen spruce, the trunk of which was lying about ten inches above the ground. The nest was composed of dead grasses, mixed with cottony substances and a little moss, lined with finer grasses, and a few feathers including one tail feather of a Fox Sparrow. The four eggs were advanced in incubation; whitish colored, spotted with light brown tending to form a wreath around the larger end, the wreath more distinct in some specimens than others.—R. M. ANDERSON, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City*.

The Black-throated Green Warbler as a Nesting Species on Long Island, N. Y.— On July 5, 1908, Mr. Francis Harper, of College Point, L. I., and I observed at close range a male Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*) feeding three newly fledged young about a mile north of Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I. At least one other male was heard singing in the neighborhood. As neither of us had ever before found this bird on Long Island in summer and as no definite record of its having nested there is given in the most recent publication on the birds of Long Island ('A List of the Birds of Long Island,' by Wm. C. Braislin, M. D. *Abstr. Proc. Linnæan Soc. of N. Y.*, Nos. 17-19, pub. Oct. 22, 1907), we were at first dis-

posed to regard the observation as something of a record. In addition, Mr. Wm. Dutcher, who for many years made a particular study of the birds of Long Island, informed me that up to about ten years ago, when he ceased active field work, he had never seen a Black-throated Green Warbler on Long Island.

A further investigation, however, revealed the following two records: by Mr. A. H. Helme of Miller Place, L. I. (Abstr. Proc. Linnæan Soc. of N. Y., Nos. 13-14, 1900-1902, p. 19) that the Black-throated Green Warbler "has been found breeding on Long Island"; and by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in 'Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter' (1908 edition, pages 400-401) where he writes: "It was perhaps due to the same cause (cold and wet season) that so many black-throated green warblers spent June and July 1907 in the woods on our place (Oyster Bay, L. I.); they must have been breeding though I only noticed the males. . . . The black-throated green warblers have seemingly become regular summer residents of Long Island. . . . [This bird] as a breeder and summer resident is a newcomer who has extended his range southward." The bird is not mentioned in the earlier (1905) edition of Mr. Roosevelt's book.

Correspondence with these gentlemen elicited the following replies. From Mr. Helme: "The Black-throated Green Warbler is now one of the most abundant breeding warblers in the vicinity of my home. This year there have probably been not less than fifteen to twenty pairs breeding within a circle of three miles from my house. They have greatly increased in numbers during the last ten years. A few years ago I collected a very pretty set of four eggs near Miller Place. This is the only nest I have been able to find, except a couple of old nests that had done service at an earlier date." From Mr. Roosevelt: "Of course my observations of birds around here have been rather fragmentary. Formerly I never found a Black-throated Green Warbler in summer; but both last summer and this summer they have been among our common warblers thruout the nesting season, and have evidently nested and brought up their young here. In June and July the males were singing in many different places for a radius of certainly six miles from my place."

These facts would seem to prove that within comparatively few years the Black-throated Green Warbler has extended its range into the northern parts of Long Island at least; and since inquiry among ornithologists has indicated that the present status of the bird on Long Island is little known, I have incorporated in this form what information I could gather on the subject, with the idea that it might be of interest to readers of 'The Auk.'—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *New York City*.

Carolina Wren in Rhode Island.— During the past summer (1908) there have been at least two, and possibly more, Carolina Wrens (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) resident at Kingston, R. I. They were not noted until late in July, but were then occasionally seen and constantly heard about until September. There is some reason to believe they bred there this